



## The National Counterintelligence Strategy

*By Gary Chidester, Office of Counterintelligence*



Michelle Van Cleave

In early March the administration adopted a new counterintelligence strategy according to press reports and as presented by National Counterintelligence Executive Michelle Van Cleave at the Conference on Counterintelligence for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, which was held at the Bush School of Intelligence, Texas A&M University on March 5. The official strategy document, which has recently been issued by President Bush, is the first unclassified national strategy for U.S. counterintelligence. It is also significant because it includes the first formal mission statement for strategic CI as an instrument of national security.

According to the text of Miss Van Cleave's speech there are seven pillars of the counterintelligence strategy for the U.S.:

- First, we will extend the safeguard of strategic counterintelligence to the Global War on Terrorism.
- Second, we will shift emphasis from a posture of reacting to a proactive strategy of seizing advantage.
- Third, it is the objective of U.S. counterintelligence to help protect the vital technology secrets that are the bedrock of our strategic security.
- Fourth, it is the objective of U.S. counterintelligence to safeguard the integrity of intelligence and to identify and defeat foreign denial, deception and covert influence operations.
- Fifth, it is the objective of U.S. counterintelligence to help level the economic playing field so that U.S. business and industry are not disadvantaged by unfair intelligence practices of foreign competitors.
- Sixth, the Strategy directs that the national security decision-making process be informed by counterintelligence insights.
- Finally, the Strategy directs that we build a national counterintelligence system to enable its execution.

In summary, Miss Van Cleave stated that the new Strategy is a sharp departure from past practices. Historically, by waiting for intelligence threats to mature before taking action, we have ceded the initiative to the adversary. No longer will we wait until we have been harmed to act. The President has charged U.S. counterintelligence with a clear strategic mission: 1) to identify and assess what foreign intelligence services are doing against U.S. interests and how they

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## The National Counterintelligence Strategy

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are doing it, and 2) to develop doctrine, assign resources and implement operations to neutralize those activities at home and abroad.

The full transcript of Miss Van Cleave's presentation to the Bush School of Intelligence may be found on the O/NCIX web site at [www.ncix.gov](http://www.ncix.gov) under presentations. Additionally, the President has approved the complete official strategy, which is also posted on the web site.

### Bush Approves Tough New Plan to Battle Spies

By Bill Gertz, *The Washington Times*, March 29, 2005

Nearly 80 Americans have been caught spying since 1985, and the Bush administration has launched a more aggressive anti-spying effort to better combat foreign intelligence activities, according to a new strategy report made public yesterday.

The National Counterintelligence Strategy was approved March 1 by President Bush, marking the first time that the U.S. government has sought to formulate a comprehensive counterspy program, said Michelle Van Cleave, head of the office of the national counterintelligence executive, a White House-level intelligence post.

The strategy calls for "specific counterintelligence policies for attacking foreign intelligence services systematically via strategic counterintelligence operations," stated the report, which was released yesterday.

The new strategy "will require substantial changes in the conduct of U. S. counterintelligence," Miss Van Cleave said.

intelligence focus on hostile services and intelligence capabilities, including those of terrorist groups, and proactive efforts to defeat them," she said.

The strategy will call for the FBI, CIA and other intelligence components to "identify, assess, neutralize and exploit foreign intelligence activities before they can do harm to the United States."

The 22-page report said the Americans arrested for passing classified data to foreign governments caused strategic damage that, in a time of war, could have been worse.

The spies included the 1980s spy ring headed by John A. Walker Jr., which supplied U.S. military code secrets to Moscow for more than 17 years; the Army spy ring led by Sgt. Clyde Lee Conrad that passed NATO secrets to the Soviet Union for more than 18 years; and espionage by CIA turncoat Aldrich Ames, who sold secrets to Moscow for more than nine years.

Other damaging spy cases in recent years include the case of FBI Agent Robert Hanssen, who gave Russia vital intelligence secrets for more than 21 years, and the case of De-

## Counterintelligence Awareness Program Gizmos and Gadgets

US Department of Energy personnel travel hundreds of trips with a substantial number [of trips] to sensitive countries. The traveler's current or potential access to valuable information may be assessed during a trip. Other factors, such as the purpose of the trip, the number of times in a specific country, and who the traveler is may also be considered as to whether a foreign intelligence services (FIS) will be monitoring a DOE traveler on any given trip. As information on each traveler grows, the possibility of recruitment by FIS increases.

If you travel on behalf of DOE, surveillance, searches, and collection of biographical, professional, technical, and/or behavioral information, either through elicitation (normal conversation) or solicitation (pointed questioning), may occur. Surveillance or simply the "act of



observing or the state of being observed" can be done inconspicuously – perhaps that smoke detector in your hotel room. A non-working smoke detector may be equipped with a mini wireless camera and transmitter, to operate, all an individual needs to do is simply plug it in. By simply attaching a wireless receiver to a VCR, video taping becomes an option.

Our labs, plants, and other sites are making significant technology contributions to National and Homeland Security. Through awareness of foreign collection methods, DOE travelers can recognize situations that may present a threat to either national security or to personal security and be prepared to report deviations from the normal order.

"These changes include a renewed

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## Test Your Knowledge About... The Counterintelligence Program

By Glenn Smith, Office of Counterintelligence

In December 2004, DOE O 475.1, Counterintelligence Program, was approved and it is available on the DOE directives portal at <http://www.directives.doe.gov/>. The order outlines the responsibilities of Counterintelligence (CI) and other key DOE/NNSA program offices, as well as requirements of contractors and field site office personnel. It also identifies the responsibilities of all employees, federal or contractor, to report travel to their local CI office. Although there is no longer a requirement for all personnel to report unofficial travel to foreign countries, it is highly encouraged that all personnel do so and that they report any of the circumstances outlined in CI Reporting Requirements (some examples are included in the CI Program order) should they occur. On return from official or unofficial travel, each traveler is encouraged to cooperate in CI debriefings, which are designed to gather information about experiences that may be helpful to future travelers and to assist in ongoing analyses of CI vulnerabilities and threats. How familiar are you with the CI Program order? Can you correctly answer the following? Test your knowledge by answering Yes or No, then verify your answers—given on page 4.

1. Are you required to report a shared residential contact with a sensitive foreign country national, such as a foreign national roommate, live-in domestic help, live-in foreign national exchange student, and houseguest?
2. You have limited, essentially public contact with sensitive country foreign national neighbors, teachers, or trades people such as taxi drivers, and non-live-in domestic help. Is this reportable?
3. If you receive foreign monetary support for travel to another country, you have a requirement to talk to your local CI Officer about this support.
4. You have an ongoing friendship with a citizen of a non-sensitive foreign country and have been playing on the same baseball team for three years. You have social contact with this individual. Must you report this contact?
5. Foreign visits and assignments involving terrorist- or sensitive-country nationals, sensitive subjects, and visits to security areas require that indices checks be requested 30 days before the first day of access.

### ORDER

**DOE O 475.1**

Approved: 12-10-04

Review: 12-10-06

Expires: 12-10-08

6. A neighbor is a citizen of a sensitive foreign country and is here in the U.S. attending Georgetown University. He is an expert in financial matters and the stock market, and you regularly go to him for advice concerning investment funds. Is there a requirement to report this contact?
7. There is a requirement to report official foreign travel to sensitive countries regardless of whether the traveler possesses a security clearance.
8. A CI representative is an employee who is formally appointed by local site management to independently conduct CI investigations at remote or detached field sites when a CI officer cannot be present.

## Bush Approves New Plan

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fense Intelligence Agency analyst Ana Montes, who spied for Cuba for more than 15 years until her arrest in 2001.

The report stated that the spy cases "reveal a systemic vulnerability" and lack of a "comprehensive focus" on protecting U.S. secrets.

U.S. counterintelligence "must be transformed into a more coordinated, communitywide effort to help neutralize penetrations of our government," the report said.

In addition to protecting secrets, the new strategy aims to protect U.S. technology from theft by adversaries.

"Today, more than 90 countries target sensitive U.S. technologies," the report said, noting that in addition to secret operations, foreign governments use businessmen, scientists and foreign students to steal trade secrets and other high technology.

The new strategy calls for replacing the current counterintelligence system, which is fragmented, lacks centralized leadership and focuses too much on individual spy cases, the report said.

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## Richard William Miller, a.k.a. Whipworm

By Michael Dixon  
Office of Counterintelligence

In October of 1984, Richard William Miller became the first FBI agent in the history of the bureau to be arrested, charged and convicted of espionage. The former counterintelligence agent was charged with conspiring with Russian émigrés Nikolai and Svetlana Ogorodnikova and passing secret FBI information to the Soviet Union in exchange for a promised \$65,000 in gold and cash, and a trench coat. Miller pleaded innocent, saying he was trying to fool the KGB into thinking he was a spy. His first trial ended in a mistrial, but he was found guilty in the second trial in 1986 and sentenced to two consecutive life terms plus 50 years. That verdict was overturned in 1989 on a technicality. In a third trial, he was convicted again and sentenced to 20 years in 1991 and a federal appeals court upheld the conviction in 1993. However, Miller was released in 1994 after a federal judge reduced his sentence.

When the FBI learned that Miller was secretly meeting with a pro-Soviet émigré, they did not know whether information was being passed and/or given to the Soviets. When the FBI began to investigate Miller (code name Whipworm), he easily picked up the surveillance due to



Richard William Miller

### Answers to Test Your Knowledge Questions:

1. **Yes.** Relationships of this sort with any sensitive country foreign national must be reported.
2. **No.** Unless the relationship is private and/or enduring there is no requirement to report contacts with sensitive country foreign nationals.
3. **Yes.** Foreign monetary support must be reported whether the support is provided by a SCFN and whether or not the destination is in a sensitive country.
4. **No.** You do not have to report this contact based solely on their status as a foreign national. However, there is a requirement to report contact with non-sensitive foreign nationals when the individual seeks information about your workplace, your official responsibilities and/or contacts, and/or the identities and activities of your co-workers. Solicitation by any individual, foreign national or otherwise, of classified or sensitive information requires immediate reporting.
5. **Yes.** In rare cases when there is insufficient time to complete an indices check before the first day of access, the approval authority may request a CI consultation in lieu of the completing indices check for non-terrorist country nationals. Counterintelligence consultations may not be employed as a standard alternative to indices checks.
6. **Yes.** Any contact with an individual from a sensitive foreign country in a financial relationship is reportable unless the financial relationship concerns only routine payment for domestic or commercial services such as maid services or other non-live-in domestic help.
7. **Yes.** Any official foreign travel by any DOE/NNSA federal employee or contractor to sensitive countries must be reported whether the individual possesses a security clearance or not.
8. **No.** CI representatives are not authorized to conduct CI investigations, but the CI representative may be asked to support a CI investigation in some manner.

his training as a FBI Agent. Because he believed he was under investigation, Miller started trying to establish his alibi by telling his supervisor that he was meeting with a Soviet Russian immigrant in an effort to fool the KGB into thinking he was a spy.

Miller had a bungled 20-year FBI career and the FBI threatened him with dismissal due to a weight problem. In addition, Miller had marital and numerous financial problems. With the loss of \$30,000 in a business investment and owing \$3,000 in property taxes, Miller did not just need money to pay off mounting debts, but to get back on his feet. Also, Miller had a poor performance record with the FBI. While assigned to the FBI Field Office, Riverside, CA, he had troubles with office keys – left them in the office door overnight. He had problems with his FBI car – selling Amway products out of the trunk and using the office fuel card for personal expenses. He was continually late on his official paperwork, which at times he did not accomplish at all. Thus, Miller became an easy target for the Soviet Union.

It is ironic that FBI spy Robert Hanssen was just beginning his betrayal as Miller's activities came to a close.

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Counterintelligence Quarterly: Reporting on the nexus between quality science, technology and counterintelligence.

### Published by

U.S. Department of Energy  
Office of Counterintelligence and  
Office of Defense Nuclear  
Counterintelligence  
1000 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20585

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